

PINEY WOODS PLANTER.

THE ISSUE--IN A NUT-SHELL.

Freemen!! Read, Pause, and Reflect!!!

The Constitutional Independent Treasury, OR A NATIONAL BANK.

The Democrats want a National Treasury to keep the People's Money in. The Federal Whigs want a National Bank to keep the People's Money in.

1. Where it will be in vaults and iron chests belonging to the People.
2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the President and Senate.
3. Where the officers who keep it will be obliged to give security in double the amount they are allowed to have on hand for its safe keeping.
4. Where, if an officer touches a dollar of it illegally, he shall be liable by law to pay a heavy fine and be sent to the State Prison for two years.
5. Where an end will be put forever to individuals speculating with the money of the people--because not a cent of it can be drawn without an appropriation from congress.
6. Where, as the money cannot be used except for the purposes for which it was raised, there will be nobody interested in collecting more revenue than is wanted for government expenses.
7. Where, if a temporary surplus beyond five millions should arise, it will be immediately invested in productive state government stocks, and kept there till wanted.
8. Where the money of the People will be under the control of the People, and used only for the purposes for which it was raised.
9. Where the money of the government, separated from the business of the Banks, can be used when required, without the cry of "war on the Banks."
10. So that the business of Banks may be kept separate from politics.
11. So that there may be an end to all inducement on the part of Banks to buy up political leaders, and newspapers--and corrupt the halls of legislation.
12. So that there may be no more complaint of the Government making war upon the Banks--or the Banks making war upon the Government.
13. So that Bank and State may hereafter have no conflicts, but each let the other alone.
14. So that in case of a Foreign War, the funds necessary for the defence of the country may be at the command of the government.
15. So that a sudden pressure in the money market need not affect the operations of Government, nor drive us to the necessity of contracting usurious loans.
16. So that a National Government may always have the means of support without asking the Banks for it.
17. So that we may have no more stoppage of specie.
18. So that we may have no more Shipplaster eras.
19. So that the Banks may learn in future to mind their own business.
20. So that the People may henceforth live in peace.
1. Where it will be in the vaults and iron chests belonging to the Bank.
2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the Bank's Directors.
3. Where the Bank gives no security at all for its safe keeping--but leaves the public to depend upon its credit and good faith.
4. Where the Bank shall have the privilege of loaning it out, and making interest on it for the profit of the Bank's Stockholders.
5. Where the Bank's officers, directors and favorites--Officers of the Government, Members of Congress and Politicians can get it out at any time in exchange for their promissory notes.
6. Where it will be the interest of the Bank's stockholders and borrowers to raise more revenue from the people, than the Government requires, so that they may have the surplus to use themselves.
7. Where, whenever a large surplus can be got, it will be loaned out to inflate credit, occasion speculation, and result in pressure, distress and ruin.
8. Where the money of the people, being loaned out to the Bank's customers, can only be had at such times and in such amounts, as will be convenient for the Bank.
9. Where, if the Government wants the money faster than the Bank is willing to repay it, it can stop payment and shelter itself behind the cry of "war on the Banks."
10. So that the Bank may still have a deep pecuniary interest in supporting the party that supports itself.
11. So that party men may continue to receive pay for party services--and have good fat salaries as Presidents, Attorneys, or Agents of the Bank and its Branches.
12. So that there may be trials of strength from year to year, between the Bank and the People at the polls and all the evils which attend them.
13. So that we may have a perpetual scene of contention about who shall use the public money.
14. So that the Bank, consisting of a majority of foreign stockholders, may determine on what occasions Government may be permitted to defend the nation.
15. So that when money is scarce, the Bank may refuse to pay up the deposits, and compel the government to borrow of the rich, at their own prices, loans.
16. So that the Bank may determine when the people shall have the means of supporting government, and when not.
17. So that when deemed necessary, the public may be convinced by "sufferings" of the utility of a National Bank.
18. So that paper may hereafter be the only circulating medium.
19. So that the Bank may hereafter regulate the People's affairs.
20. So that we may hereafter submit to Bank dictation--or "take the consequences."

The above embrace all the principal reasons in favor of the two plans. Choose ye between them. We go for our Country.

TENNESSEE.--"DEMOCRACY IS ONWARD IN HER MARCH."--The foreman of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, which is now in session for this county, informed us the other day, that that body held an election, and every one was for Van Buren for the presidency, and Jas. K. Polk for Governor.

The late Grand Jury of Davidson county, eleven out of thirteen were for Mr. Van Buren, and named David Craighead as a suitable candidate for Congress, in that district, against John Bell.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."--*Memphis Gazette.*

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.--Within the memory of man a winding path, first fashioned out by "beasts of prey, or men as wild and fierce as they," was the only thorough fare between the two places on which now stand the flourishing cities of Madison and Indianapolis. Behold the change wrought in a few years. There is now a railroad constructed and in operation between these places; and, as we learn from the Madison Banner, the passenger cars intended to run on the road are splendid specimens of workmanship, tastefully painted, furnished with elegant cushioned seats, and calculated to carry one hundred passengers. In noticing these cars, which are the product of the mechanical skill of Madison, the Banner says: "It will be a pretty sight to see them, thus freighted, flying past the farms and villages on the route at the rate of twenty miles an hour!" What wonderful revolutions in the "affairs of men," and in the face of nature, the steam movement, by land and water, is destined to bring about; and nowhere, perhaps, will these revolutions be more wonderful, in the progress of years, than in the far and mighty, and fruitful West.

They who deride the name of God are the most unhappy of men; except those who make a trade of honoring Him. And how many of these self-styled, world-applauded holy, are mere traffickers in the temple, stinging so much present self-denial against so much future enjoyment!

[Blackwood.]

THE PLANTER.

LIBERTY, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1839.

Letters or communications addressed to the editors of the Planter, must be post-paid, to secure attention.

The Delegate appointed to represent this county in the Democratic State Rights Convention, to be held at Jackson on the 8th of January, 1839, are requested to meet at this office on the first day of January.

ELECTION FRAUDS.--The recent elections in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey, are striking illustrations of the anti-American character of the opposition party. The many shameful glaring frauds practiced by that party, goes directly to show that though changed in name, it is identically the same, ("all's fair in politics") party that it was when led by John Adams and his aids. Tremblingly afraid of anarchy and disorder, they oppose the free exercise of the true democratic principles--interfere with the elective franchise--draw invidious distinctions between the rich and the poor; under color of love for the laws, they advance the most glaring, not only Federal, but monarchical doctrines. At the ballot box they act with a total disregard of principle, hoping thus to uphold a tottering cause. By schemery and hocus pocus tricks, such as we see recorded by, even the hocus pocus editors; can they hope to succeed? Where the power has been in the hands of that party they have made false returns, and without scruple, wantonly destroyed votes.

Speaking of these frauds, the extensive editor of the "Advocate" admits that the Federal party, of which he is the tool in this place, has deserved the censure it has received from the people. In an article, headed "Election Frauds," he uses the following language:

"Each party charges upon the other corrupt and selfish motives, and each, to gain the ascendancy, practices the very crimes against which they preach. PUBLIC VIRTUE and common honesty are looked upon as antiquated concerns, unsuited to the improvement of the times, and are thrown aside as earless as a piece of old fashioned furniture."

There is, in the above, a low effort made to excuse the party on the plea that their opponents have acted wrong also. Is that a good plea? Because one does wrong, does that justify another in doing so? Two wrongs will not make a right. Does the editor expect to excuse his party by charging the Democrats with fraud? He acknowledges that it was practised by his own party, and so far his testimony cannot be disputed--much weight is to be attached to the admission of an opponent. But we appeal from the decision. The truth is, the bribery and the frauds are all on the one side, which the investigations now going on are daily bringing to view. The Advocate has, perhaps, yet to learn that the cry of "stop thief" cannot fasten guilt on others, or excuse the party it advocates. Miserable device! thus to add falsehood to crime.

Again the Advocate says:

"Patriotism is measured by dollars and cents by our politicians, and with them statesmanship is evinced only by cunning management and successful intrigue."

The editor never evinced the first symptom of either "cunning" or "intrigue," but his love of dollars and cents is proverbial--he goes it for a bank--we do not mean to say that he ever received a cent from the bank; the bank, when it is in the giving mood, finds men of talent on which to bestow its favors.

The following, from the same article, we give without comment: it explains itself and identifies its author, as far as stupidity is concerned. (There was once a "BOY"--a critic--who wrote criticisms for the Advocate, where is he? The words in small caps, in the following sentences being ungrammatical--nonsense, are well suited to his puny genius.)

"The purity and freedom of elections is the first principle of republicanism. This principle has been most violently assailed, and probably criminality is not confined to any particular party. If the elective franchise is not preserved pure and free, our institutions must go down. Nations ever have and ever will seek repose and safety in despotism, from the horrors of a republic, which has dwindled into anarchy or mobocracy by corruption in its management."

We see by the last No. of the Southern Star, that Gen. A. G. Brown and J. B. Reid, Esq., of Copiah, have resigned their seats in the Legislature, and are again before the people for re-election. The cause which impelled them to this, we give in the language of the Star:

"At the last regular election, the subject of a National Bank, was freely discussed before the people, and an entire anti-Bank delegation returned. During the last summer, however, and in the absence of Gen. Brown, the Federal party, by secret and fraudulent means, succeeded in getting up a subscription for the purpose of instructing them, to vote for a man in favor of the establishment of a National Bank, for a United States Senator. By a good deal of wire working and management not always the most honorable; many good and faithful democrats were decoyed into the measure. In consequence of which these gentlemen (believing in the right of instruction in practice as well as they) have felt themselves bound, to give the people an opportunity of acting upon this question in the most solemn manner known to the constitution and laws."

This is Democratic! This is in the true spirit of that party to which these gentlemen are attached, and which is proud of them. Gen. Brown's talents and sterling integrity cannot fail to do honor to, and add to the success of any cause or party to which he is attached. This step must convince every man of the Republican sentiments of these men. They have vacated their seats in order to have a fair expression of the popular will.

The circumstances that led to the resignation, point to the issue, which is Clay, Harrison and Webster--whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention--and a National Bank, on the one side, or Van Buren and no bank on the other. Can the freemen of Copiah doubt which to prefer? The powers of the National Legislature are delegated and enumerated; no where among these can be found, that, to charter a National Bank, therefore, the power to create such an institution must be obtained from a broad and unwarrantable construction of the constitution, which the voters of Democratic Copiah must know, should be discountenanced by every Mississippian, as, from their location, and the nature of their institutions, a broad construction in this instance cannot fail to be a dangerous precedent--one that may warrant the re-establishing of high tariff, and lead to what may be even more prejudicial to southern interests--and eventually warrant Congress to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery.

We cannot think the voice of Copiah county will be ever given for such an institution.

The election, it is expected, will take place about the 24th and 25th inst., previous to which Gen. Brown will address the people of the several precincts in the county.

CONFERENCES.--This body has been in session about ten days, consequently, it will not be long before we shall receive some intelligence of its proceedings, which shall be laid before our readers at as early a day as possible. As the opposition have a majority in the lower house, though the President has doubtless renewed his project for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, we entertain no hopes of its passage. Those opposed to this financial scheme, will, as they have heretofore done in their opposition to the measures of the administration, turn a deaf ear to the voice of reason and truth. The good of the country will, for a season, have to yield to the violent prejudices of a selfish party.

The recent election in the State of N. Y. has revealed the fearful truth that the federal party in that state have, in their earnest determination to break down, if possible, the present administration, actually formed an alliance both "offensive and defensive," with the abolitionists. We alluded to this in our last when we published the circular of the abolitionists, calling upon their brethren to support Seward & Bradish, on account of their abolition principles, but the subjoined proceedings of a meeting of colored persons in New York, will show that the Whigs thought they had not done enough when they resolved to support "the entire Whig ticket," though they knew that Bradish, whom they had nominated for Lieutenant Governor, was one of the most violent and distinguished abolitionists in the state, they went still further and got up a Convention of BLACK ABOLITIONISTS to pledge themselves to vote for "the entire Whig ticket." The development of this alliance is "a fearful truth." While occupying their original ground as a set of mad and deluded religious enthusiasts, the abolitionists were much better calculated to excite our scorn and derision than our fears, but now that they have assumed the cast and complexion of a political party, their nefarious projects are no longer to be viewed as the mere ebullition of fanaticism and ignorance, nor their complaints and menaces listened to as the ravings of a false and misdirected philanthropy. Affiliated as they now really are with the Bank party at the North, they form a coalition that threatens incalculable mischief to the South, and indeed, to the whole Union. The nineteen thousand votes that Bradish received in the City of New York and the one hundred and fifty thousand that he received in the State, were so many Bank men encouraging the abolitionists in their unholy crusade against the constitutionally secured rights of the people of the South. If we would drive back these intruders upon our constitutional rights, we must give them no encouragement from this quarter. Every honest State Rights man in the South, when assured of the collusion that the Federalists and abolitionists of the North have entered into, instead of conniving and winking at their schemes, will surely, like John C. Calhoun, come out from among a party "with whom to gain a victory would be more disgraceful than a defeat." Here follows the proceedings of the Convention of BLACK ABOLITIONISTS:

ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL! TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK!

At a respectable and numerous meeting of the colored freeholders of this city, held at Wilberforce Hall, Mr. JOHN FORT was called to the Chair, and WM. JOHNSON was appointed Secretary.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Mr. Fort, the chairman, moved that the minutes be so amended as to read, "that the colored citizens of New York be earnestly requested to vote the

WHOLE WHIG TICKET
Nominated at Masonic Hall," which, after considerable discussion, was adopted. It was then moved and adopted:

1st. That WM. H. SEWARD, having his letter to the committee of abolitionists, shown himself more friendly to the abolishment of all distinction, as far as regards COLOR, than the candidates of the Democratic party, we agree to give him our unanimous support.

2d. That LUTHER BRADISH has shown himself the unqualified friend of human rights, and, in consequence, shall receive the votes of every colored citizen in this city.

3d. That the Congress and Legislative ticket of the Whig party shall also receive our support.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a vigilance committee: THADDEUS SELAY, JOHN PIPER, JOHN BONSER, GEORGE DOUGLASS, TERENCE SAMPLE, HANNIBAL ALLEN, JOHN BLAKE, CATO SMITH, PARKER DOWNING, WM. JOHNSON, CESAR MOTT, JOHN SMITH, ANTHONY MOORE, JOHN FORT, President.

WM. JOHNSON, Secretary.
The Vigilance Committee will be in attendance at this place during the three days of the election. Our friends who were not at the meeting, will please provide themselves with tickets by calling on the members of the Colored Whig Freeholders Vigilance Committee.

WM. M. GWIN.--This gentleman has written a letter to Col. L. A. Besancon, editor of the Free Trader, in which he says: "in answer to the call in your paper and all other inquiries, I will state, I am not, and will not be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Williams, who has received the Executive appointment of Senator. If that gentleman is a candidate, I will zealously support him and use all honorable means to secure his election. If he declines being a candidate, and the Democratic party will concentrate upon any member of that party, other than myself, I will sustain him with equal zeal, sincerity and good faith." This is right, and it is what every patriotic citizen should be ready and willing to do. At the present important crisis of public affairs, especially when the parties are so equally divided in the Legislature, every good citizen should sacrifice his sectional prejudices, and hopes of personal advancement, in order to secure unanimity and harmony

in the ranks of the Democratic party, that we may thereby secure the success of those principles which are common and dear to all its members.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.--We acknowledge our indebtedness to David Lea, Esq., through whose kindness we have just been put in possession of this document. As our paper is just ready for the press, we have no time to insert any part of the Message, or make any comments thereon.

"There's no luck about the house."--The Conservatives and Federalists of N. York are at loggerheads about a U. S. Senator. The former demand as a reward for their services, that the whole piebald party rally around the political apostate N. P. Tallmadge. While the latter are unwilling to do this, thus refusing to carry out their stipulations. The re-election of this renegade is as little desired by the Federal part and the honest part of the opposition as by the administration party. But still this must be; the decree has gone forth, the compact has been entered into, and this soulless political chameleon must receive the reward of his apostasy, and the Whigs saddled with a man who has no fixed principles to act upon--a man who is opposed to the principles they advocate, and who is actuated solely by the fluctuations of parties and his own selfish purposes.

The Federalists change their name almost as frequently as the moon does her face--but their principles remain the same. The snake casts its skin every year, but it is a serpent still.--Old Dominion.

The Democratic paper printed at Springfield, Mass., has discarded its former name, "Whig," which was adopted by its founders when that name was sacred to every American patriot but which has for the last four years been desecrated as a cloak to federalism, and adopted the title of "Hampton Post."

It took the federal party under the name of National Republicans, about three years to entirely destroy and use up Antimasonry, after they were fully joined in matrimony to the old lady. How long will it take the same party under their present name of "whigs" to use up abolitionism after the alliance shall be fully ratified?

Ten Morus Multicaulus trees, 4 years old, were sold in Richmond a few days since for \$25 each, cash.

REMEDIAL.

Happy the bonds that hold ye--
Sure, they be sweeter far than liberty.
There is no blessedness but in such bondage.
Happy, that happy chain; such links are heavenly.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. E. T. McLane, Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, to Miss MARY ANN TORRENCE, all of this county.

On the same evening, by T. W. Pound, Esq., Mr. ROBERT T. RICE, to Miss LOUISA ROUNDTREE, both of this county.

Notice.

THE Board of Directors of the Amity and Florida Auxiliary Bible Society are requested to meet at Unity Church, on the 1st day of January, 1839, to receive and act on the report of the distributing agent. Meeting to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES SMYLYE, President.

Dec. 15. 43rd.

Well Digging.

THE subscriber having taken up his residence at Burton Bates', 3 miles north of Liberty, respectfully offers his services to the community, in the business of digging and repairing wells.--His method is the latest and most approved of now in use. This consideration, together with the punctuality with which he designs attending to all calls, will, he hopes, insure him a liberal patronage.

PLYMOUTH E. JACKSON.

Dec. 15. 43rd.
N. B. Liberal allowances will be made when the cash is paid.

Notice.

T. W. POUND having purchased the interest of E. L. BRAMBLET, in the firm of P. S. CAFFRY & Co. the business will hereafter be conducted by CAFFRY & POUND, who are authorized to settle all the business of the firm.
P. S. CAFFRY,
E. L. BRAMBLET.
Liberty, Dec. 13. 43rd.